

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1857.

THE VARIETIES.

Returned.—The Hartford Times gives an account of Caroline Banks and her children and Mary Francis, slaves lately liberated by their mistress (Mrs. Sarah Branch, of Chesterfield, Va.), who have voluntarily returned to bondage, after trying to support themselves in Boston as free people. They declared that they had toiled constantly, and could scarcely gain a subsistence, and wanted a master to protect them.

"Do make yourselves at home, ladies," said a hostess to her visitors one day. "I am at home myself, and I wish you all were."

A Yankee proposes to build an establishment which may drive a sheep in at one end, and have it come out at the other as four quarters of mutton, a felt hat, a pair of drawers, a leather apron, and a quarto dictionary.

A submarine telegraph has been laid across East river, between New York and Brooklyn.

A trial before the police court of Milwaukee has developed the fact that there is no statute in Wisconsin under which a man can be prosecuted for passing a broken bank bill knowing it to be worthless.

A stick of phosphorus, placed in a dry phial, will afford light enough to discern objects in its immediate vicinity, and will last for a twelvemonth. The phial should be kept in a cold place, where there is no great current of air.

An electric cannon has been invented, to fire without a touch-hole by means of electricity. The conducting and non-conducting wires are introduced into the cannon during its manufacture, and cut off close to the surface, so that, in the event of the gun falling into the hands of the enemy, they would find to discover, at least for some time, the way the cannon was discharged.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce says the following is a simple and effectual remedy for curing frost-bites, and one that will afford immediate relief: "Heat a brick very hot, and hold the foot over it as closely as it can be held without burning. Cut an onion in two, and, dipping it repeatedly in salt, rub it all over the foot. The juice of the onion will be dried into the foot, and effect a cure in a very short time. If this is done for a few times, it is almost certain to cure your feet entirely."

A celebrated lady once said of a censorious neighbor, "His mouth expends him nothing, for he always opens it at the cost of others. I wish that some day he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself."

A young lady, who was recommended to exercise for the benefit of her health, replied: "I will jump at an offer of marriage, and run my own risk, if that kind of exercise will do."

Reverence for Truth.—"My friend has a great reverence for truth," said a baronet to a gentleman. "So I perceive," was the reply, "for he always keeps a respectable distance from it."

Our government lands cost one dollar an acre on an average, and champagne two dollars a bottle. How many a man dies landless, who, during his life, has swallowed a township, trees and all.

There is a fierce dispute going on between the boys of the Navy Yard and those of the Seventh Ward, Washington City, about the right to skate on the ice in James's Creek—each party claiming the exclusive privilege. Several stone battles have been fought, and some of the boys badly hurt. At the last fight fire-arms were brought into requisition, and a boy was wounded in the leg by a pistol shot.

Advertising.—The merchant who does not advertise liberally in the newspaper has been very appropriately compared to a man who has a lantern, but who is too stingy to buy a candle; he stumbles about in the dark long after all his more sensible neighbors have lighted themselves home. Business men should ponder the truth contained in this short paragraph.

Life or Death—Which?—A doctor advertises in a country paper that "whoever uses the Vegetable Compound Universal Anti-Purging Aromatic Pills once will not have cause to use them again."

On Long Island, while the western shore is increasing by deposit and drift, the eastern extremity is yielding to the waves. Many farms, the deeds of which are recorded in the county clerk's office, are out several miles from the present shore, deep buried in the Atlantic ocean.

An Anti-Vegetarian Virgin.—One of our north country pitmen, who had turned vegetarian, went a courting to a plucky lass in the colliery village, and "popped the question." "Oh," said she, "go along with you! Do you think I'm going to be flesh of your flesh, and you live on cabbage? No, indeed; I don't belong to the rabbit family."

A Worthy City Father.—Councilman Hugh O'Brien of the Fourteenth ward, New York, made a desperate assault upon a man last evening in a bar-room in Prince street, near Elizabeth, and in attempting to bite his nose off inflicted a very serious wound. The individual assaulted was sitting quietly by the stove and is an invalid from consumption and rheumatism.

She-Hero Resolution.—A young lady (of the age of six-and-thirty) declared the other day, in strict confidence to her maid servant, that she would sooner die than let a single gray hair show itself.

The vagrant boys sent to Randall's Island turn out well occasionally. The N. Y. Herald says that from letters received from "graduates," it appears that one is a lawyer in Utica, another a President of a western railroad Co., a third is an officer in New Mexico, and a fourth is a member of Congress. They all give evidence of an honest life except the last.

Russian Horses.—The Patent Office Report speaks of ten different breeds of horses in Russia. Some of them are hardy breeds, which, it is thought, might be introduced into the United States.

Henry Major, formerly an Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, and who a few years since joined the Roman Catholics, has returned to the bosom of the Church from which he apostatised. Mr. Major published a book giving his reasons for renouncing Protestantism, and was soon after appointed editor of the Catholic Herald.

"A gentleman" has advertised in the London newspapers his body for sale, as he desires to "avoid the horrors and indignity of burial"—and also to raise a little money apparently. The investment would be an eligible one; he is "muscular and thin," so that "the bones will be found well marked and developed."

The fellow who takes notes and delivers them, peeped into several to-day. The first read: "Bob, do you call your girls 'nights' or walk 'em'?" "Yes, BILLY." "Answer." "Bill: If it rains, I call 'em; if it don't, I walk 'em.—Bon." The wind appears on the *qui-ty*.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—The Albany Transcript gives an account of the operations of some ingenious villain in that city who is filling his pockets by pretending to sell, but not actually selling, counterfeit coin. It seems that, having first baited with a circular, he sends good coin to the applicants at his shop, who, having bought a small lot and found it to pass without objection, sends \$50 or \$100 for a larger supply, which he coolly pockets and shuts down the gate, leaving his fellow-knaves to whistle for their money.

THE FISHING BOUNTY.—Mention has been made in our telegraphic dispatches of the introduction into the Senate, on Friday, by Mr. Clay, of Alabama, of a bill for the repeal of the fishing bounty. This bounty was originally granted in aid of the fisheries, as a nursery for seamen and as an equivalent for the duties paid by fishermen on the salt which they used in preparing their fish. A bill passed the House, a few days ago, for the payment of a small sum for the relief of the owners of a fishing vessel, which had made an unlucky voyage, in consequence of bad weather. In the debate on the subject, much hostility was manifested to the fishing bounty, and especially to construction bounties. The British Government also has demanded a repeal of these bounties, as necessary to give effect to the reciprocity system, the design of which was to give an American market for colonial fish on the same terms with our fish.

THE RESOLUTE—CAPT. HARTSTEIN'S RETURN.—The following is an extract from a letter from an American gentleman in London, dated December 19, which informs us that Capt. Hartstein and his officers and men will return to the United States in the English war steamer Retribution:

The Queen treated Hartstein with marked attention at dinner and in the drawing-room. Afterwards, she came up to him and said she wished to talk with him, and remained in familiar conversation for an hour. On leaving the Isle of Wight there was a great display of enthusiasm; as the ship passed out of the harbor, the shores were lined and the air rang with cheers. We were escorted by a steam yacht which is always in attendance on the ship—and the fine steam frigate Retribution, which was also acting as an escort, and we were towed by a Government steamer. An Admiralty Messenger is also continually in attendance on the officers.

On arrival at Spithead the ships saluted, and on entering Portsmouth harbor the transports were lined with people cheering and waving handkerchiefs; the military bands playing national airs, and the battery saluting. The Old Victory manned her rigging and cheered. There never was such enthusiasm and exhibition of heartfelt feeling—it is the event of the day, and is in every one's mouth. The government has insisted that the officers shall return in the steam frigate Retribution, and they will probably leave on the day after Christmas. On Tuesday Capt. Hartstein is invited to Lord Palmerston's country seat. It is to be hoped that on the arrival of the Retribution our government and people will do something to convince the officers of that ship, and by them the people and government of England, of our cordial reciprocation of their good will and friendship. Events of this nature happen rarely and they should not be allowed to pass without every nerve having been strained to convince the people of this great and good country of our sincere feelings of respect and a hearty desire to draw more closely the bonds of union and friendship.

The Admiralty have come to the almost positive determination to send out another Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin or some of his party.

LIFE IN NEW YORK.—The following are among the trifles furnished by the reporters of the New York press:

Frederick Poppe, a German grocer, was found dead, hanging in the rear of his store, on Saturday. A note, which he had left for his partner in business, explained the cause of the fatal deed. A young woman, who he had set all his affections, had the day previous refused to marry him.

Mrs. Mary E. Buckman, keeper of a drinking-house, died suddenly on Saturday, under auspicious circumstances. An inquest was held, at which it was shown that her death was caused by a severe fever, which she had contracted about two weeks ago, and was supposed by her husband when they were both drunk. Buckman has been sent to prison.

The City Inspector reports the deaths last week at 428—an increase of 24. Scarlet fever continues prevalent among children, 16 having died of that disease.

David Spack, late in the clothing business, disappeared very suddenly about two weeks ago, and was supposed by his friends to have come to an untimely death. Deceased was a bachelor of eccentric habits, and it now appears he had a room for lodging purposes, where he was found on Saturday morning locked up dead.

AN ITEM FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—It will cost but a penny to try the following, which an exchange recommends for keeping stoves and ranges bright:

Make a weak alum water and mix your British lustre with it; put two spoonfuls to a gill of alum water; let the stove be cold, and brush it with the mixture; then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is dry. Should not be used after polishing, become so dry as to look gray, moisten by a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

STATUARY FOR THE CAPITOL.—A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, at Rome, gives a description of the fine statuaries in Crawford's studio, designed for the Capitol at Washington, and for private citizens. The statue of "America," to be placed in the lofty dome, is thus described: "The figure is twenty feet high, and stands with the right hand resting on a sheathed sword, and the left on the shield of our country. On the breast are the initials of the United States, and a delicate drapery is so arranged as to form rays of light proceeding from the letters. The ample folds of an outer drapery fall majestically around the statue, leaving only the hands and a portion of the neck uncovered. For the usual cap, the artist has substituted a helmet, the crest of which is an eagle's head, with a richly-falling plume of feathers. The countenance is wondrously beautiful, full of dignity and lofty purpose, earnestly and thoughtfully looking out into the great future."

The statue of an "Indian," intended for the eastern pediment, is a nude figure, expressive of profound grief for the death of his nation. The anatomy and pose of the figure are admirable; but the great speechless woe that bows the head upon one open palm, while the other hand is clenched in agony, is a triumph of art. The Indian woman, too, bending over the child calmly resting on her bosom, while before her lie the lonely graves of her race—those graves beside which is her only place of rest—is a sad, sweet poem, and a touching embodiment of a woman's and a mother's grief.

Several bas-reliefs for the bronze doors of the Capitol, representing national events, are to be cast at the Munich foundries.

COWHINDING AFFAIR AT GENEVA.—For a few weeks past the columns of the vulgar and libelous sheet, the Ledger, have contained the most disgusting and low-lived abuse of and slanders against Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, of the Courier. These were borne on the part of Mr. J. until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue." On Saturday afternoon he procured a *rachide*, and proceeding to the Ledger office, in Liden block, administered a sound and most deserved chastisement upon the person of the *Foile* publisher. The affair created no little excitement in town, eliciting the unanimous expression, "served him right."

The same evening a woman, who had been unprovokedly traduced and slandered through the same paper, was seeking an opportunity to inflict corporal punishment upon the slanderer, but hearing of her purpose he managed to elude pursuit.

Culpeas is the ostensible publisher of the Ledger for the wanton libels, gross slanders, and low and vulgar productions of its columns, yet there are others morally and legally equally culpable. In the materials with which this sheet is printed, Fowls has not a stiver of capital. The press and type are owned by men of wealth and acknowledged moral worth.—*Geneva Gazette.*

THE BABY GRENADIER.—The Prince Imperial has received at the hands of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, as *Enfant de Troupe*, his *bonnet*, which, we are told, is given to every private soldier, and in which are recorded the state of his services, his commissions and omissions. The first two entries made on the Imperial baby's part by his affectionate nurse run as follows: "His Imperial Highness stands cold water like a duck; and after his morning bath shows all over him the tri-color." Further: "His Imperial Highness (his nurse regrets to be compelled to confess so much) has been known more than once to turn his back upon powder."

NEW RUPTURES THREATENED.—The following slip from the Singapore Times of October 28th shows that there is some probability of renewed difficulties between the English and Chinese:

By the Shanghai and Malta we have advices from Hongkong to the 15th instant, and by the Flery Cross and Lightning we have letters to the 15th. The latter two steamers bring us some important news, namely, the probability of a rupture between the British and Chinese governments and the threatened blockade of Canton. The following particulars reached us in time for dispatch by the mail steamer to Europe. It appears that the Canton Mandarins seized a vessel—a *lorcha*—under English colors, and cut off the heads of the crew. An explanation was promptly demanded, but no reply was made to the Consul's communication, whereupon a Mandarin junk was seized by Commodore Elliott, of H. M. S. Sybille, and sent into Hongkong, with the view of forcing an immediate reply. Such was the bad look-out kept that the Mandarin junk managed to escape during the night. Forty-eight hours had been given to enable the Chinese authorities to reply to the Consul's reasonable demand; failing a satisfactory reply, a blockade of Canton was expected.

A SLAVE IN MAINE.—The Bangor Journal says: "Some time since, we understand, a sea captain of Frankfort hired a slave in a Southern port to go to sea with him in the capacity of a servant to himself and wife. The slave becoming strongly attached to them, he prevailed upon them to purchase him, and he remains with the lady at Frankfort, voluntarily as a servant, taking care of the children, and making himself as useful as he has capacity for."

THE PSALM OF OLD HUNDRED.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1856.

I find amongst the foreign items of your last evening's issue the statement that the "long-disputed question, whether Purcell or Handel was the author of the grand music of the Old Hundred, has been set at rest by a discovery made a few days since in Lincoln Cathedral Library, of a French Psalter, printed in 1546, containing the identical music of that tune." That neither Handel nor Purcell was the author, was demonstrated so long ago as 1778, when Sir John Hawkins published his History of Music, and Dr. Charles Burney issued his equally celebrated work. Since their day, it has been common to attribute the tune to Luther; but that he is not entitled to that credit is amply demonstrated in Hargreave's History of the Old Hundred Psalm Tune (published by Mason Brothers, New York, in the spring of 1854), in which the venerable tune is traced to an English Psalter of the date of 1631, preserved in the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

In this country, in Dr. Mason's Musical Library, is to be found a copy of the Huguenot Bible, published by Estienne, in Paris, 1557, under the title of *Calendrier Historiel*—an almanac, in fact—preceding the Old and New Testament, in order to disguise the book from the Catholic soldiery. At the end of this volume is found a reprint of the German Psalter, with Marot and Beza's Psalms, and Calvin's preface to the original issue, under date of Geneva, June 10th, 1543, where it is stated that "all the psalms, with their music, were now printed the first time at Geneva." In this collection the Old Hundred is found, in melody exactly as now found, but with a different rhythmic form, the form of most of the old copies extant.

N. Y. Evening Post.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Jan. 5.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, the chair having been taken by Lieut. Gov. Koerner.

The Republican members appeared and took their seats and elected Geo. T. Brown, of Alton, temporary Secretary, Dr. Sutherland being sick.

The Nebraska members refused to attend, as the Senate would have been tied and the chair would give the casting vote.

The Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

An adjourned meeting of the House took place at 3 o'clock, at which time it elected Samuel Holmes, of Quincy, Speaker, Charles Leib, of Chicago, Clerk, Gillespie, of Christian county, Assistant Clerk, and E. L. Ryan, second Assistant Clerk.

DUTCH STANZAS.—A Song for the Guitar.—Zat poety little vatter, vat ve doshent wish to name, is still lieben on dat leetle street, a doing suess to same. Die glerks about der korners, sometimes goes down to see how die tarlin leetle witey ees, and ask her how she be. Dais loves her yer' good laker, dais loves her leetle stoir, dais love her leetle paby, but der loves die vander more. To talk mit zat sweet vider, ven she hands der lager round, mit zeke dat shap zat does it be, happy, we'll be pound—dat ish, if we can vell believe, die glerk vat trinks tea beer, who coes in dare for notin' elsh, but simply far to see her.—*Programme.*

A POISONOUS SNAKE.—A traveler in the interior of Africa, Charles L. Zeyher, gives an account, in Hooker's Journal of Botany, of a serpent which spits poison, known by the natives as *spigg-slang* or spitting snake. This serpent is not rare, he says, in the southwestern districts of Africa. It defends itself by throwing out a very caustic acid, having the odor of formic acid, which is sure to blind a person if it touches the eyes. He instances one of his dogs which was poisoned by one of these snakes, and which recovered after having been forced to swallow a great amount of new milk.

Progress of the Iron Roads.—The annual statement of railways in the Union has just been published by the United States Railroad and Mining Register. It makes the total mileage of railways 24,192, being an increase of 3,434 over the preceding year. Averaging the cost of these miles of railroad at \$30,000 per mile, and the amount expended on our internal lines of communication the last year reaches over \$90,000,000; an amount of capital and labor abstracted from agricultural production—the great source of national wealth—which may account in some measure for the increased cost of the necessities of life, though the depreciation of gold, by increased production and the continual expansion of the paper circulation of banks, helps materially to produce the same effect.

Eight Kinds of Women.—The obstinate woman gets to sea in a bandbox. The patient woman coasts an ox with a burning glass. The curious woman would like to turn a rainbow over to see what was on the other side. The vulgar woman is a spider attempting to spin silk. The cautious woman writes promises on a slate. The envious woman kills herself in endeavoring to lace tighter than her neighbors. The extravagant woman burns a wax candle in looking for a lucifer match. The happy woman died in a deaf and dumb asylum years ago.

Finale of the Habeas Corpus Case.—The case of a mother suing for her children, which was to have come up yesterday, was dismissed by consent of the parties, and the sheriff ordered to return the children where he had taken them. Immediately after he had delivered them over to the Sisters, the mother appeared and carried them off. It is said she went away with her little family on the northern train last night.—*Vincennes Gazette.*

MARRIED.
By the Rev. G. W. Smiley, on the 7th inst., Mr. ISAAC NEWMAN to Miss ELIZABETH CATHERINE BRYANT, all of Jacksonville.

On the 7th inst., by Rev. Dr. E. W. Sehon, JOSEPH D. ALLEN, Esq., to Miss PAMELA DICKSON, daughter of M. DICKSON, Esq., all of this city.

Mayville, Ky., papers please copy.

DIED.

In Chicago, on Sunday morning, the 4th inst., SALLIE WADE, youngest child of John S. and Sallie Kennedy, aged 2 years 6 months and 12 days.

Wickoff's New Book.
The Adventures of a Roving Diplomatist, by Henry Wickoff, author of "My Courtship and its Consequences." Price \$1.25.
Recollections of a Lifetime, or Men and Things I Have Seen, by S. G. Goodrich. 3 vols. Price \$3.
The Play-Day Book: New Stories for Little Folks; by Fanny Fern. Beautifully illustrated. Price 15c.
The Court of Napoleon, or Society Under the First Empire, with Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroes, by F. B. Goodrich. In antique binding. With colored engravings. Price \$1.50.

Just received by express and for sale by

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84 Fourth street, near Market.

Harper and Godey for January. Price 30 cents a number, or subscriptions taken at \$2.40 a year, payable in advance. Apply early, as we wish to make up as large a list as possible to commence with the new volume.

CRUMP & WELSH,
84 Fourth street, near Market.

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY—Pro Bono Publico.—"Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children." REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.—It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Itch, Scalds, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples (recommended by nurses), Whitlows, Sore Feet, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts, and Flesh Wounds. It is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommended it to others.

Redding's Russia Salve is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper.

Price 25 cents a box. Redding & Co., proprietors, R. A. Robinson and Bell, Talbott, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scriner & Devo, agents for New Albany.

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C. S. MALTBY'S

OYSTER REPOSITORY.

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS IN LARGE AND SMALL

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, &c., &c.

JOHN A. McLAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

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Dr. King's Dispensary.

DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last thirty years, has opened a Dispensary on Market, bet. First and Second, nearly opposite the Graham House, Louisville, for the treatment of Private Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to act with confidence. All those who may confide their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured, and every vestige of the difficulties perfectly eradicated from their constitutions.

STRUCTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.—Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on in many cases, by the destructive habits of intemperate youth and excessive indulgence of the passions, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.

Persons abroad, by writing and stating their case, with fee enclosed (post-paid), can have the medicine sent to the address, with necessary directions for using the same.

The strictest secrecy observed in all cases. 11th & 12th Sts. near the Dispensary from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 1/2 in the evening.

Old Papers for Sale.
A LOT of old papers in good order, suitable for wrapping up goods, &c., for sale. Inquire at this office.

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New Books Daily Received at
C. HAGAN & CO.'S, No. 507 Main street.

SUBSCRIPTION received for all of the Magazines at the publishers' price (\$3 per copy), and a premium of three Gifts to each copy.

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NEIGHBOR JACKWOOD, by Paul Creyton, author of Father Brightshoes, &c. Price \$1.25.
Religious Truth, as revealed in addresses and sermons on special occasions, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. D. Price \$1.25.

Pictures of the Olden Time, by Edmund H. Sears. Price \$1.

Heaven, by James William Kimball. Price \$1.
The Last of the Patriarchs, or Lessons chiefly from the life of Joseph, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. D. Price \$1.25.

The Inner Life of the Christian, by Rev. Frederick A. Rauch, D. P. Price \$1.
Modern Atheism under its forms of Pantheism, Materialism, Secularism, Naturalism, and Natural Laws, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. D. Price \$1.25.

The Night-Watch, or Social Life in the South, by Somebody. Price \$1.25.

For sale by
A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Market.

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Co-partnership.

WE have associated with us in business Mr. H. C. Dryden. The style of the firm to be continued heretofore.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

Jan. 1, 1857.

SOFT HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS.—We have a large assortment of the above named goods which we are selling at very low prices.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.

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PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 435 Main street, are prepared with an extra supply of their fine Dress Hats, gotten up expressly for their retail sales and the holidays.

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M. Z. MARTIN, GEO. R. PENTON.

(Successors to Robinson, Martin, & Co., 96 Fourth street.)

HAVE now on hand a superior stock of Staple and Domestic DRY GOODS, which we are prepared to offer at the most reasonable prices. We have a full stock of—

New York Mills Shirting Cottons;
Landscape super do do;
Semi-India do do;
S. 4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 bleached Sheetings;
Pillow Cottons in every variety.

Choice qualities of all the favorite brands of Irish Shirting Linens, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, super Table Damasks and Napkins, Hucksback Towelings, and Crash.

FLANNELS.

We now have one of the largest assortments of Flannels that we have ever had, and offer them at very low prices.

CLOAKS.

A few on hand, which we will sell at cost in order to have a clearance.

BOMBASINES.

A splendid assortment of all qualities, which we are offering low.

We are presenting strong inducements to purchasers of Dress Goods, and a full stock of—

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

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MODERN ATHEISM, under its forms of Pantheism, Life Materialism, Secularism, Development, and Natural Laws, by James Buchanan, D. D., L. D. Price \$1.25.

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A Book of Public Prayer, compiled from the authorized formularies of Worship of the Presbyterian Church, as prepared by the Reformers, Calvin, Knox, Bucer, and others. Price 25c.

Andre, a tragedy in five acts. By W. W. Lord. \$1.

JUVENILE BOOKS.

Whitaker, or Manly Boy. 65 cents.
Molly and Kitty, or Pleasant Life in Ireland. 75 cents.
Love of Country, or Sobieski and Hedwig. do.
The Pearls and other Tales. Illustrated. do.
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The Young Yagers. By Capt. M. Reid. do.

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A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Market.

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SKATES! SKATES! just received by express at No. 69 Third street. 30c a lb. A. McBRIDE.

EVENING BULLETIN.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

THE REV. MR. DENISON'S SPEECH.

An ancient English traveler, Herbert, published a book of travels in 1634, devoted to Africa and Asia, of which a copy belongs to the Rev. Mr. Denison. The Dean's copy is in existence and contains this criticism of it, in his handwriting: "If this book were stripped of its impertinence, conceitedness, and tedious digressions, it would be almost worth reading, and would be two-thirds smaller than it is. 1720, J. Swift." It strikes us that a similar stripping of Mr. Denison's speech at the meeting he called for invoking the charities of the public, for a distribution of the Bible to the lame, hospitals, workhouse, and jail, might leave it clothed in a few tolerable rags. We are unable to imagine any one good motive that could have animated Mr. Denison on that occasion, an occasion that should have roused all the noblest powers of a Christian mind to philanthropic and benevolent efforts for blessing the destitute with the word of God.

The managers of the Society, under whose auspices the meeting was called and who published the noble and excellent themes that were to be discussed, did not place Mr. Denison on their published programme for the perpetration of the deed upon which we are trying him. The trustees of the Church, to whose courtesy Mr. Denison was indebted for permission to enter the house on that occasion, gave him no warrant for his conduct. Neither the Revision Association, nor the friends of that cause have ever manifested the least desire to make war upon the benevolent enterprise in which the Louisville and vicinity Bible Society is engaged. So far, indeed, are we from any such desire, that the objects of that Society command our warmest sympathies and approval. We should rejoice to see that Society able to place a copy of the Bible in the hands of every human being that needs it, and that can be induced to make use of it. We endeavor to show our faith by our works. The Society, upon receipts equal to \$207.58, from eighteen churches and from various individuals, has given away, during the past year, ninety-two Bibles and one hundred and seven Testaments, while a single congregation in this city, devoted to the cause of Revision, which Mr. Denison regularly sneers at as "another little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," have given away, in the same time, one hundred and eight Bibles, of King James's version, upon the voluntary contributions of the members. Does that look as though the friends of Revision were antagonistic to the objects of the Louisville and vicinity Bible Society? Why should Mr. Denison attempt to insult that Society in one of his own miserable controversies?

In this state of case, what could have warranted Mr. Denison in sowing dragon's teeth where there were peace and a strong tie of sympathy? What good spirit on earth could have prompted his outbursts upon the Bible Union and the Revision Association? What excuse can he muster to his service for the desecration of the interesting services of a Bible meeting on a day that Christians consecrate to the worship of Jesus Christ, of a church to whose courtesy he was indebted for the opportunity of speaking, and of a pulpit which is not his own? It belongs not to me to delve into the recesses of the human heart for the motives that stir it to its iniquities, but we may learn something of these secrets by looking at the acts of a man, and the only rational view that we can take of the animus of Mr. Denison on the occasion alluded to is, that he was overflowing with long-pent up malice, that hungered and thirsted for revenge. Of the truth of this view, we think our readers will be satisfied when we develop the speech of the reverend gentleman. And if the exposition we make of Mr. Denison shall enable him to root from his heart, malice, that source of unnumbered wrongs, our labor will be a blessing to him. Persecuted Christians need not to use their liberty as a cloak for maliciousness. That dreadful passion taints everything it touches, darkens the avenues of reason, poisons the atmosphere of contemplation, and the faculty of speech, is easily stirred into action, and when stirred up and withers justice, truth, and righteousness. These are not the ornaments nor the weapons of the Christian. The living element of his character is expressed in that sublime and immortal declaration: "He is free, indeed, whom the truth makes free." Nothing but truth can give freedom to human thought and action, and enable the human soul to return to the image of its maker.

The profound and bitter hatred which Mr. Denison exercises toward the cause of Revision and all its friends is precisely the kind that good, righteous, and holy efforts have always received for attempts to throw light upon the word of living truth. Wickliffe and Tyndale and Frith were hunted down as though they had been wild beasts, for the crime of attempting to translate the Scriptures into English. When Capellus wrote a work against the divinity of the Hebrew points and another for various lessons in the Hebrew text itself, he excited as much of an uproar in the Reformed Churches as though he had professed Atheism. He was charged with making infidels! When Erasmus performed his illustrious labor in printing the text of inspiration for the first time in the language in which it was written, Lee and Stunica hastily rushed into the position now occupied by Mr. Denison toward Revision.—They abused, calumniated, and vilified Erasmus as though he were a monster in crime. He also was thus making infidels, according to these saintly adversaries, who never seemed to imagine the infinite nourishment that wickedness could draw from their labors and exaltation, rather than from the calm, learned, and righteous acts of Erasmus. The names of Erasmus and Capellus are now embalmed in the memories of all who love the truth of God. But keeping with the conduct of the enemies of Capellus and Erasmus and all of every age, who, like them, have undertaken to remove rubbish from the words of God to man, Mr. Denison, in his speech at the First Presbyterian Church, announced that the Revision Association and Bible Union were producing similar effects, and that he was personally cognizant of the fact. In all decent logic, it is considered that, when a man is so hard pressed that he has to bring his personal experience to bear upon an opponent, he has completely broken down in argument, and has run dry of facts and truth. We shall not attempt to bring our personal experience to bear in opposition to Mr. Denison's, although we could surprise him with some facts on this subject, for which we could furnish localities, names, and all other requisite evidences. Nor shall we give his statement a contradiction, for it is not only not worth it, but it is beneath contempt. This appeal to personal experience is quite a favorite movement with Mr. Denison. In his discussion on Baptism, in which his Greek was founded, he boldly asserted that he had known instances in which immersion had destroyed life, as if he had never heard of instances in which faith in Jesus Christ had done the same thing.

Mr. Denison claims great superiority for Protestants over the Roman Catholics in urging the study of the Scriptures among the people, but he, and all who join in that cry, might learn some useful lessons from some of the Catholic clergy in those matters. Bishop Kenrick has made a noble revision of the New Testament alike creditable to his fidelity and his scholarship, and in it he urges all Catholics to study the word of God for themselves, in order that each individual may learn the mind of the Holy Spirit for himself. The Bishop's revision is an invaluable contribution to the study of the life of Jesus Christ, of the founding of Christian congregations, and of their instruction in all spiritual matters. Its appeals to the Greek text are numerous. And when Stunica ran to old Cardinal Ximenes (to whose noble labors the world is indebted for the Complutensian text of the New Testament), and in the very spirit of Mr. Denison, with horror springing from his eyes, informed the Cardinal that Erasmus had anticipated the Complutensian text, that noble prelate administered a lesson to Stunica, by which Mr. Denison might profit in his thoughts about Revision. Ximenes replied to him: "I would that all men might thus prophesy (referring to Num. xi: 29): produce what is better, if thou canst; do not condemn the industry of another."

In the commencement of Mr. Denison's notorious speech, he seemed to have a singularly accurate appreciation of the character of the labors he was about to perform. He was somewhat apologetic, and remarked that, "if his audience should find themselves bored with his subject, they might enjoy the consolation of knowing that there was an other congregation in the city equally bored." He did not seem to reflect that that congregation also had its consolations—first, that it was not bored with the same instrument that was about to inflict

the punishment upon the audience before Mr. Denison, and, secondly, that it was not tricked into the infliction by false pretences. The ornamental fringe with which Mr. Denison graced this part of his opening referred to President James Shannon. With great dignity he said that the newspapers had announced one day that Professor or President Shannon—he thought that was the name, as though his contempt might annihilate that gentleman—would make an address on revision; on a subsequent day, it was announced that he had been requested by the Revision Association to deliver an address that night; and again, on Saturday, it was published that a number of gentlemen, who were unable to hear the address of Thursday night, had requested him to address them on Saturday night. And with a delicate sense of propriety Mr. Denison said he did not know whether there had been three addresses or one discourse and failures. Now common honesty should have taught him, if he knew nothing on the subject, to keep silent, but, when it is remembered that Mr. Denison could have ascertained truth instead of calling up trains of figments, the character of the animus that inspired him is evident.

From this pleasant exordium, Mr. Denison branched off into an attack upon the Revision Association. Throughout the whole of his speech he seemed to adopt Dugald Stewart's definition of the office of language, slightly altered for this occasion. Mr. Stewart said, "the office of language is not so much to convey ideas, as to call up trains of thought." Mr. Denison's course seemed to add "such as I desire." He, therefore, undertook to make his audience believe that "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets," as he with supreme dignity called the rooms of the Revision Association, was engaged in making translations of the Bible! There is not a shadow of reason for this calumny, more than that it suited his views to utter it. No word has ever been uttered by the Revision Association to give a pretext for any such fabrication; nothing has ever been said or done to justify the representation. But Mr. Denison could not have loomed out more largely upon this gross deception, if he had had documentary evidence before him to sustain his assertions. Upon this false predicate he fairly boiled over, and he turned to Prof. Stuart Robinson and asked him if he believed there were on this continent six scholars capable of doing justice to these matters, in comparison with European scholars. Mr. Robinson, who is himself a scholar, thought that there were not more than that number. Now we think that the Presbyterian Church alone has more than that number of Biblical scholars in America who are fully equal to any six Biblical scholars in Europe. The "train of thought," which Mr. Denison desired to call up, is, if this is the meagre condition of American scholarship in point of numbers, how contemptible must be the efforts of "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth!" But how little did the audience think that Mr. Denison ranks as one in this scarce American scholarship. We think we can establish his claim.

In his book, entitled "Unitarian Views Reviewed," he quotes a passage from King James's version, and says, "or as it should be translated and punctuated, 'whoso are the Fathers, and of whom (according to the flesh) Christ, who is over all God, blessed forever.'" He adds: *In eam uell other constructions he put upon this verse.* The Greek as it stands is confirmed by all the manuscripts, and the only versions, and nearly all the fathers." Now, if Mr. Denison is able to re-translate and punctuate one verse of King James's version to such a degree of perfection that all the Biblical scholarship of the world can see it in no other light than that in which his version presents it, what is to hinder him from re-translating and re-punctuating the entire New Testament? We confess that neither the Bible Union, nor "the little concern on the corner of Walnut and Fourth," has any scholar capable of making such translations that can have "no other constructions put upon them" than such as the translator gives. If Mr. Denison can as perfectly satisfy the Committee on Versions, of the Bible Union, respecting his perfection as a revisor, as he seems to be satisfied himself, he can easily get a profitable contract and obtain the entire control of the revision of the New Testament. We hope he'll try. There is one thing that we are a little at a loss about. His construction is gained by punctuation, and, with a Hellenistic sweep, he says "the Greek as it stands is confirmed by all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and nearly all the fathers."

Now neither the ancient manuscripts nor ancient versions had any points for punctuation, and we are at a loss to understand how they can give countenance to the construction that defies all criticism. But we have some serious questions for Mr. Denison. Where did he see all the manuscripts, or all the ancient versions? And where did he acquire the art of reading the ancient manuscripts, for a man may be a great Greek scholar without being able to read a verse of the ancient manuscripts? And if he condemns King James's version in a single verse, as improperly translated and punctuated, is he not unsettling the minds of the people as to what the Bible teaches? And if an immaculate construction of one verse can be obtained by re-translation, by a new punctuation, and a comparison with "all the manuscripts, all the ancient versions, and nearly all the fathers," may not all the verses of the new Testament be made equally immaculate by the same process? And is it not a matter of solemn, imperative duty on the part of all who love the Holy Oracles to attain this desirable result? And if it is, what becomes of Mr. Denison's warfare on revision, and of all his "redious digressions" on the subject, on which he has himself affixed the seal of condemnation? Out of their own mouth do we condemn thee.

After the onslaught on the Revision Association, in that majestic style, that classic, tasteful, and beautiful language, and in that elevated dignity that characterized every movement of his speech, after building up his calumny as to the translating labors of the Revision Association, Mr. Denison asked: "Can an eagle be hatched from a duck egg?" We shall answer that question when we come to examine some of his prophecies over Greek words and classic literature. If an eagle does not come, Mr. Denison must determine the character of the egg.

We must reserve to another occasion our examination of the remaining statements, charges, and follies of Mr. Denison. A large portion of his speech was a rehash of the matters he used in "the Discussion," and on which he was fully answered then, so fully indeed, that, while we have distributed thousands of that work, Mr. Denison has never ordered a copy of it for any of his friends. Indeed, he flattered himself that probably not ten persons present at his Saturday night lecture could read the text of the discussion, thus showing the low estimate he placed upon the solicitude of the public to know what he had said in behalf of the Bible in common use. We shall not again notice any of these matters thus disposed of, but confine our future remarks to Mr. Denison's new criminations against the friends of Revision. On each of those, we shall meet him fully.

Revision Association Rooms, Louisville, corner of Walnut and Fourth.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, January 7.

CAUSES DECIDED.
 Nautilus Ins. Co. vs. Waring; Jefferson; affirmed.
 Taylor vs. Kemper; Kenton; affirmed.
 Flora vs. Boardman; Campbell; reversed.
 Blair vs. same; Campbell; appeal dismissed.
 Yelton vs. Winston; Campbell; reversed.
 McLain vs. Nixon; Kenton; appeal dismissed.

ORDERS.
 McMicken vs. Hammond; Campbell; affirmed.
 Washburn vs. Houk; Kenton; affirmed.
 Frazier vs. Philie; Kenton; affirmed.
 Williams vs. Goodman; Kenton; affirmed.
 Graves vs. Williams; Kenton; affirmed.
 Altro vs. Lawson; Kenton; affirmed.
 Walla vs. Collier; Kenton; affirmed.
 Ward vs. Roberts; Kenton; were argued.

CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

DOCKET CASES.

Wm. Wenzel fined \$41.50 for selling liquor to a negro.

Wm. Gilmore, for carrying concealed weapons, was discharged.

H. H. Kleier, indicted three times for selling liquor to negroes, fined \$50 in one case.

[From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

Senate.—Mr. Weller reported a bill to increase the pay of officers of the army, and gave notice that he should call it up at an early day.

The consideration of the Iowa election was resumed. Mr. Bayard argued against the right of Mr. Harlan to a seat. When, he said, two integral bodies are to perform any act, both must be present at the time, or it cannot be constitutionally done. In the present case it was admitted that the Senate of Iowa as a body did not participate in the election, nor did a quorum of that body vote on the occasion. Therefore, Mr. Harlan was voted for by only one branch of the Legislature.

Mr. Foster, replying, contended that after the Convention was duly organized by the concurrence of the two branches of the Legislature, it remained in session, and could be dissolved only by a vote of the majority of the Convention, or by the withdrawal of such a number of members as to leave less than a quorum present. The members ceased to act in their capacity as Senators and Representatives, but were to be counted numerically. Mr. Harlan having received a majority of all the votes of all the members of the Convention, was thereby legally elected.

Mr. Seward obtained the floor, when the Senate adjourned to Friday.

House.—A motion to print extra copies of the President's message being under consideration, Mr. Barclay said the only effect of that document would be to increase, if that were possible, the contempt which now exists throughout the country for its author. He would not endorse nor appear to sanction misrepresentations by sending it to the public printer. He would rather send it to some obscure and dirty corner of the basement of the capitol. He entered his protest against the language therein contained. The President was elected with unanimity, and on the most solemn pledges not to reopen the slavery question. He was scarcely warm in his seat before the confidence reposed in him by the people was violated, and he launched out into the boisterous ocean of agitation. The first leading measure of the administration was to repeal the time-honored compromise. Let gentlemen disguise it as they may, that alone has been the cause of the great trouble of the waters. That unnecessary, reckless, and iniquitous measure struck the Democratic party in the free States with terror. The people, basely betrayed, dared to remonstrate with the independence of freemen, and dared to denounce such usurpation of power. His chief authors, aiders, and abettors, were executed wherever human rights were cherished or political honesty was respected. The execution extended to the White House and compelled its inmate to tremble like a convicted criminal. He was rejected by the Cincinnati convention, and like an old horse which had served its master, he was turned out to grass.

While the committee thus repudiated him, by their acts, they endorsed the measures of his administration—a singular effect of the coercive power of public plunder. Now his hopes are blasted. The Chief Magistrate, forgetful of his high position, takes occasion, under the shield of duty and the Constitution, to attack and arraign as traitors, citizens who are quite as intelligent if not as honest and patriotic as himself. With regard to the President's language respecting the alleged revolutionary purpose of the Republicans, he denounced it as gross calumny, and no proof whatever could be adduced to support the President's declaration. It only showed the depth of degradation to which the President has descended. He reviewed the message in order to show the unstable position of the President in regard to the slavery question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

It appears from the documents sent to the Senate to-day, by the President, that the refusal of Dubois, the Minister from the Netherlands, to testify in the Herbert case was grounded on international law, on the constitution of the United States, and on a special law of our own enactment. After his consultation with the diplomatic corps, he states that he was the only impartial spectator of the proceedings at Willard's Hotel, which resulted in the death of Keating.

He would have had no objections to being a witness if his position as the representative of his sovereign did not prevent his appearing in a court of law, where he would be subject to cross examination.

Although it was against his wish to decline Mr. Marcy's invitation to testify, he was ready to go to the State Department and there give details of what he saw, in the presence of such persons as Mr. Marcy might think necessary.

Mr. Belmont, our Minister to the Hague, brought Dubois' conduct to the notice of the King, who, while approving the proposition of the Minister, expressed the warmest feelings of friendship for this Government.

As such testimony as Dubois proposed to give would not be competent in a court of justice, it was declined by Mr. Marcy.

About forty members of Congress held a caucus to-day to consider what was best to be done relative to the fifty or sixty river and harbor bills now pending in both houses.

It was concluded to unite them all in one bill and use their efforts to pass them even over the executive veto.

The Committee of the House on Postoffices and Post Roads are to have a meeting to-night to consider the proposition to let all mail steamer contracts to the lowest bidder, under the direction of the Post Master General.

In the case of Seymour and Morgan vs. Cyrus H. McCormick, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the court below, all the opinions of which on the patents of McCormick were sustained excepting as to the construction of a claim not embraced in the suit, and on this a majority decided there was an error, the only effect of which is to deprive McCormick of costs.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

The message of Gov. Matteson shows a total of State indebtedness in January, 1857, of \$12,834,000. Liquidated during last four years, \$4,500,000. Balance in the treasury \$215,000. He says there is no doubt that the State is fully able to pay the interest regularly in future, and extinguish the whole debt in seven years; recommends funding the interest accrued in the past; thinks the revenue from the Central Railroad will soon pay the entire expenses of the government, leaving the surplus from the Illinois and Michigan Canal for charitable and beneficent purposes, at the discretion of the legislature; says that no proposition or attempt has been made within his knowledge to release the company from the payment of seven per cent. of its earnings, according to the charter.

The difficulties arising from the failure of Wadsworth and Sheldon, agents of the State in New York, have been arranged without loss to the State; recommends a revision of the revenue laws as applied to banks and railroads; recommends the establishment of an Agricultural connection with the State Department, for which annual appropriations for State and county societies should be made. A proposition for a convention to amend the constitution having failed, he recommends careful enquiry into the means to avoid the serious evils of the present system.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

The President transmitted to the Senate in reply to a resolution, a letter from the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, in which the President is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of submarine cables to connect the continents of Europe and America, and it is expected to have the line between New York and London open for service by the 4th of July next.

The Company will enter into a contract with the Government of the United States on the same terms as with the British Government. Such a contract, they suppose, will fall within the power of the constitution in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form.

The Majesty's Government engage to furnish aid by ships, and cables, and it is suggested that our recently furnished war steamers are the very best to assist in this business. To avoid failure in laying cable, the Company requests the President to make such recommendations to Congress as will secure this

end. The President makes no recommendations, but merely submits the above and the proposition of the Lords' commissioners. No reply of Marcy's accompanies the documents.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.

Gov. Pollock's message was read to the Legislature to-day. It represents the financial condition of the State as satisfactory. The State debt decreased during the year \$366,000. The message calls the attention of the Legislature to the prevention of illegal voting, favors reform in the naturalization laws by the national government, and recommends stricter guards upon the extension of the rights of citizenship by State courts; alludes to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and condemns the conduct of officials in Washington and Kansas to force slavery upon an unwilling people, and says that Pennsylvania expects and demands that Kansas shall be free.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.

The Republican Convention organized in the Hall of the House of Representatives, by the unanimous election of Hon. O. P. Morton, for President, and one Vice President from each district.

There was a large attendance. Hon. H. S. Lane, J. P. Sui, W. D. Cass, and R. A. Riley made addresses.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted, reaffirming the Philadelphia platform; in opposition to the election of an United States Senator; and approving the course of Mr. Fremont in the late Presidential canvass.

QUEBEC, Jan. 7.

Tibbet's foundry, at Point Levi, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss \$70,000, with an insurance of \$14,000.

The ice formed across the river opposite the city last night, and is strong enough to allow the passage of teams.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 7.

New Orleans papers of Wednesday say that, by the arrival of the ship Monarch, dates from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, to the 3d of December are received. The papers are jubilant over the news that Walker had been whipped and compelled to evacuate Granada and take refuge in the Island of Ometepe.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 7.

The State capital was completely destroyed by fire last night. Nothing remains but bare walls. The most serious loss is the contents of the State Naturalist's department, which is total and irreparable.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

The packet ship Cornelius Grinnell, bound to London, went ashore this morning on Diamond reef, off harbor.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 7.

The Maine Legislature met to-day and organized. A communication was received from Hannibal Hamlin, resigning his Senatorship.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.

The Legislature of Massachusetts organized at noon. Chas. Phelps, of Boston, was chosen Speaker by a unanimous vote.

[From the Boston Traveler, Jan. 7.]

REMARKABLE POSITION OF THE PLANETS.—At the present time, and until the end of January, all the old planets and the two of importance discovered within seventy-five and ten years, will be visible soon after sunset, and five of them west of the meridian—a position worthy of particular notice, as it may not again occur for years.

Mercury, in consequence of its proximity to the sun, is usually invisible, so that many persons have never seen it. There will be a very favorable opportunity for viewing it in this month, especially from about the 7th to the 20th, as it will not only be at its greatest eastern elongation on the 15th, but its south declination will be much less than that of the sun, so that on the 11th it will not set in the W. S. W. until an hour and a half later. It will appear as a reddish star of the first magnitude. After the 20th it rapidly returns to the sun, and soon disappears.

Venus, although already very brilliant, will continue to become more so until about April 1st. Its greatest eastern elongation takes place on February 27, and inferior conjunction on May 9. So that for four months our evening western sky will be so ornamented by this beautiful planet.

Mars will be in conjunction early in June; it is, therefore, in that part of its orbit most remote from the earth, and shines with a faint reddish light. It is now a very little west of Venus, in the W. S. W., but the distance is rapidly increasing.

Jupiter "the great disturber of the system," goes down exactly in the west; although also approaching its conjunction (April 11), and therefore the more distant part of its orbit, its light is not apparently less than when in opposition in September. This evening, at sunset, it will be about two degrees west of the moon, by which it was eclipsed in France, Great Britain, &c.

Uranus, which sets in the W. N. W., and Neptune in the W. by S., although many times larger than the earth, cannot be seen without the aid of a telescope. The former will be in conjunction May 15, the latter March 10.

Saturn came into opposition two days since, and therefore now rises in the N. E. by E., a few minutes before sunset. This planet is now in a favorable situation for observation through a powerful telescope, as it attains a great altitude, and the rings, although not quite as open as in 1856, are much more so than usual. They will henceforth gradually contract, and in 1860 will cease to be visible through any telescope except that at Cambridge, and perhaps half a dozen others of similar size.

LOUISVILLE, January 8.

Tobacco—sales at the warehouse of 15 hds, as follows: \$8.05, 8.55, 8.40, 8.75, 9.45, 12.35, 16.80, reviews at \$9.10, 9.80, 10.35, 12.50, 12.95, and 3 hds Virginia leaf at \$30.60 each, bought by J. T. Edmonds, agent for the Falls City factory. Manufactured tobacco in moderate demand with sales of "Eliza Logan" brand at 30c, and small sales Virginia at 25c. Sugar is in active demand at advanced prices—sales of 67 hds at 11½c, 29 hds at 11c, 12 hds fair at 10½c, 20 hds at 10½c, 10 hds of choice at 11½c, 10 hds prime at 12c. Molasses—stock of all kinds light, with sales of 40 bbls plantation in lots at 70c, 30 bbls in small lots at 72c, 47 hds at 72c, sales of sirup at 90c for bbls and \$1 for kegs. Coffee—sales of 60 bags fair firm at 11½c and prime at 11½c. Provision market very firm and prices likely to advance on present quotations, which are—moss pork \$17, bulk hams 9, shoulders 7c, sides 8½c, prime leaf lard 11½c, with sales of 200 bbls of moss pork at Henderson at \$16.75, M. O. pork at \$15.75, 10 casks bacon shoulders at 7c. Flour market very dull, with small sales at \$5.25 and \$5.50. Wheat is unchanged. Whisky—sales of 300 bbls of raw at 22c, 32 bbls new copper distilled at 60c. Sheetings—sales of 35 bbls Banner Mills at 9c. Cotton—sales of 57 bales low middling to fair at 11½c. Nails—sales of 100 kegs at \$3.50 for 10d. Candles—sales of 200 bxs of star at 22½c, 700 bxs stearine for Chicago at p. t., 200 bxs at 12c, 100 bxs at p. t.

CINCINNATI, January 7, P. M.

Flour is quiet, with only a local demand—sales of 300 bbl at \$5.10. Whisky, buoyant—sales of 150 bbls at 20½c and 250 bbls from wagons at 20½c. Hogs are firm and no sales heard of. Provisions—nothing has transpired so far, but the market must be considered buoyant. Groceries—nothing new and demand trifling. Wheat is steady at \$1.13 for red and \$1.18 for white. Corn in good demand and firm at 52c for old and 50c for new. Rye is in demand and steady at 79c. Oats are in good demand at 43c. Barley is in fair request at \$1.55 and \$1.60 for fall and \$1.45 and \$1.48 for spring. Hay is firm and in good demand at \$18 for prime timothy.

NEW YORK, January 7, P. M.

Stocks are firmer but dull—Cumberland 17½, Illinois bonds 95½, Michigan Southern 85½, New York Central 87½, Pennsylvania Coal Co. 98, Reading 83½, Erie 61½, Cleveland and Toledo 77, Milwaukee and Mississippi 76½. Cotton market quiet—sales of 12,000 bales. Flour is declining—sales of 7,500 bbls. Wheat is firm—sales of 11,000 bush at \$1.06 and \$1.09 for white and \$1.55 and \$1.30 for red. Corn is firm—sales of 42,000 bush. Pork is dull and heavy. Beef active and firm. Lard buoyant. Whisky firm. Sugar and coffee firm. Freight firm.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 7.

Beef—bills—sales of day of 2,000 head and prices lower but active at \$2.00 and \$1.50, with an advancing tendency. Sheep—demand active and prices advanced \$5.00 to \$5.50 head with sales of 6,500. Swine active and advancing—sales of 2,000 head at \$6.00 and \$5.75.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

OF THE SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed to examine the accounts and settle with the Treasurer make the following report: Cash on hand Dec. 16th, 1856 (time of last report). \$373.50 Received from life members previous to June Fair. 1856. 1,500.00 Annual members (June Fair). 530.00 State of Kentucky (June Fair). 100.00 Auction sales (June Fair). 107.00 Tickets sold (June Fair). 107.00 Booth Rent (June Fair). 25.00 Private subscriptions (June Fair). 29.00 From all other sources (June Fair). 237.64

\$5,025.28

OCTOBER FAIR, 1856.
 Received from life members. \$1,540.00 Tickets sold. 1,500.00 Dinner privilege. 3,350.00 Annual members. 530.00 Stable rent. 220.00 From all other sources. 447.55

\$12,365.55

Total receipts since last report. \$14,392.13

EXPENDITURES.

Cash to Kille for premiums for June Fair. \$3,427.30 Paid Combs, note for land, due July 1st, and interest. 3,068.00 Incidental expenses of June fair, salaries, improvements, etc. 2,912.55 Cash to Kille for premiums for October Fair. 3,323.17 James Thornberry, in payment of note. 1,500.00 Salaries, police, water, and incidental expenses. 3,025.22

\$19,256.64